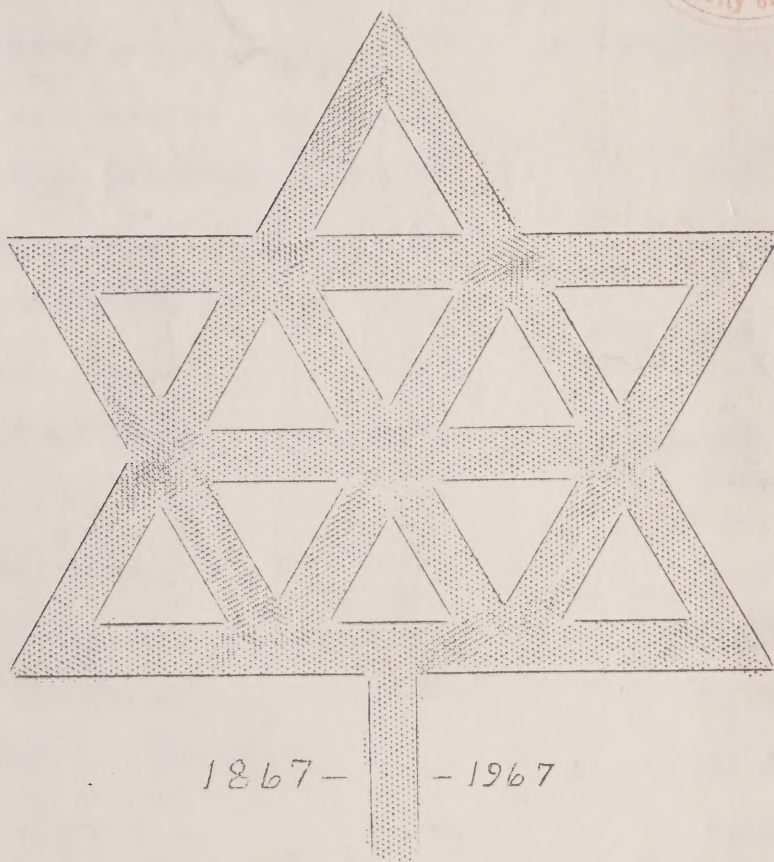


Crim
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KP telescope

JULY

1967



1867 - - 1967

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"The K.P. TELESCOPE is published to provide the inmate with a medium of creative expression and communication, in order to cultivate a better understanding with the outside world."

JULY

1967

TABLES OF

THE TELESCOPE

Kingston Penitentiary

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STATISTICS
(for May)

Discharged: 29	High Number: 3614
Deaths: 1	In Mental Asylums: 18
Paroles: 7	Paroles Violated: 5
At Large: 2	No. Of New Men: 60
Transferred into Kingston Pen.:	20
Transferred out to other Pens.:.....	89
Total Population in this Pen:.....	849

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Commissioner of Penitentiaries
A.J. MacLeod Q.C.

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MORE PARDONS

CRIMINAL RECORDS MAY BECOME SACROSANCT

Many assume that a man coming out of prison has paid his debt to society and is henceforth a free citizen. But this is an illusion. For the rest of his life his criminal record will haunt him. It may prevent him from getting a decent job, bar him from public office, and make it almost impossible for him to re-establish himself as an ordinary member of the community.

Murry Tait found this out recently. He was a respected citizen of New Waterford, N.S., and a recently elected town councillor. Then a political rival dug up the fact that he had been convicted of car theft in Toronto 10 years before. A Nova Scotia statute bars persons with a criminal record from holding public office. And NDP's Frank Howard's revelation recently that he is a convicted robber who served 16 months of a two-year sentence in 1943 caused ripples of excitement among the political gossips.

Thousands of men have had similar experiences. A man with a record may be subject to many legal disabilities, varying from province to province. He may be excluded from office, barred from certain professions, denied permission to enter other countries.

Many employers are reluctant to employ ex-convicts regardless of the nature of their offences or how long ago they were committed.

This has long been regarded as an injustice and efforts are now being made to correct it. The Ontario Bar Association approved a proposal that after a specific period of time the record of an individual's conviction should be officially expunged and should no longer be held against him except in special cases involving national security.

This is a useful suggestion, which would discourage rooting in old records by malicious persons trying 'to get something on someone.' But it does not go far enough. Even if the official records have been sealed off, knowledge of an individual's convictions will still be fairly widely spread—among police officers, court officials, credit agencies and the like—and the fact may come to light, with devastating effect to the victim's life, even many years later.

The Bar Association's proposal should be supplemented by the suggestion made by the John Howard Society in its brief to the Canadian Committee on Correction. See page 4 for details.

The Society proposes when an offender has completed his punishment and has kept out of further trouble for a specified period, he be given a "free pardon".

The effect of this would be to wipe out the conviction; in the eyes of the law, the person pardoned would not be considered to have committed a criminal offence at all.

The concept that a man's criminal record follows him to the grave was challenged in the form of a bill in the Commons Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs by Liberal Donald Tolmie (Welland). The bill has two basic purposes:

"To erase criminal records incurred by minors, who upon reaching their majority (usually age 21) have become respectable members of society;

"To relieve adults who have paid their debt to society and taken their place as law-abiding citizens from the continuing stigma and harassment of past criminal records."

It provides that if an adult has not been convicted of a crime for 12 years after a first offence, his record would be destroyed and he would be deemed not to have committed the offence for which he was convicted.

Why should the ex-inmate be regarded as a social pariah for the rest of his life? If he has served his term in prison, and kept out of trouble for, say, the next five years, why shouldn't his offence be wiped from the record so that he can take up a normal life again?

This is the sensible and humanitarian approach. It is suggested by the John Howard Society, an organization with years of experience in the rehabilitation of persons who have served time in prison.

Mr. Pennell is a key minister involved in the discussion of the bill. He paved the way for the subject matter being sent to the committee, and he will appear himself to speak on it.

He said, "In the result, inquiries from whatever source as to the past records of pardoned persons would be answered in the same manner as inquiries about persons without convictions. It could be done with the simple statement that 'A search of the records pursuant to the Identification of Criminals Act reveals no criminal record.'"

Former Justice Minister E. Davie Fulton, one of the more prestigious members of the Justice Committee, also favours the principle of the bill. But he pointed out that some sexual offences are in a category by themselves. A repetition of them even after a period of years could indicate a latent, suppressed weakness in the man that needs treatment. In such cases knowledge of an earlier conviction could be helpful to authorities and the ex-inmate.

But he stressed such cases should be the exception not the rule.

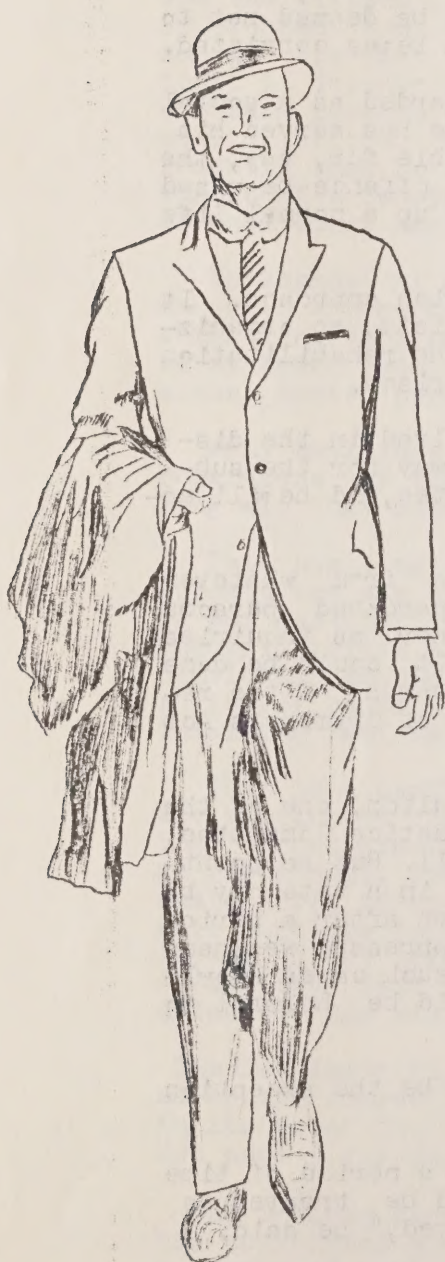
In general, if a man has shown over a period of time he has been rehabilitated, he should be treated as such and his record should be destroyed," he said.

THE JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY SAYS.....

AFTER FIVE YEARS

GIVE THEM

A PARDON



During his visit to this institution last month, Mr. A.M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director of the John Howard Society of Ontario, told us his organization had approached the Parliamentary Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs to:

Congratulate the Committee and Solicitor General on their interest and concern with the recent controversial subject of criminal records. The problem which relates to the second punishment which society imposes on men released from penal institutions.

The John Howard Society pointed out to the Committee that the stigma of a prison sentence affects not only social relationships but employment, bonding immigration visas, automobile insurance, life insurance and in some jurisdictions the right to hold public office.

The John Howard Representative went on to say that there should be some way for the ex-inmate to be relieved of the burden of his criminal conviction. He suggested that an increased use of the "pardon" would go a long way in rectifying the situation. From what we were made to understand Mr. T. George Street, chairman of the National Parole Board of Canada and many members of both the Government and the opposition are agreeing with this proposal.

Mr. Kirkpatrick explained his organization's concern with the issue by outlining the many problems faced by ex-inmates regarding employment:

- (1) Employment book without any stamps,
- (2) Lack of references,
- (3) Gap in work record,
- (4) Employment application form with question as to criminal record or bonding, e.g., "Have you ever been convicted of a criminal offence? Have you been refused a bond? Can you be bonded."

The John Howard representative suggested that the question be re-phrased to read: "If you have been refused a bond or think you might be refused a bond or if you have had a criminal conviction, please make a statement in a sealed envelope concerning the circumstances and attach it to this application."

In a Survey of Employment Application Forms in Toronto in 1962, they found that out of 67 forms 18 asked about criminal records, 13 asked if the applicant could be bonded, 12 asked if the applicant had ever been refused a bond. In all, 43 out of 67 were designed to reveal the presence of a criminal record.

The ex-inmate faces the dilemma of answering "Yes" or "No" with-

out qualification being requested. He knows from his own experience and that of others that if he answers "Yes" he is unlikely to get the job. If he says "No" he may get the job and then at a later date, when his record has been turned up by the bonding company or the personnel department, he will likely be called in and told that since he falsified his application, he lied and therefore can't be trusted and is consequently released from employment.

Without going into specific cases, it still seems obvious that in connection with employment and bonding there should be some way for the ex-inmate to indicate in his application that he has been relieved of the burden of his criminal convictions.

As was previously stated, the John Howard Society representative said that it would seem that this could best be done by the increased use of the "pardon". In this regard, as far back as 1938, the Fauteux Committee which reported to the Minister Of Justice had this to say:

"In our opinion consideration should be given to the establishment of a procedure for the grant of pardons, with or without conditions, on a much more liberal scale than is now the case. Important factors should be, of course, the relatively trivial character of the offence, the nature and very limited number of past convictions, the continuity for a substantial number of years of admittedly law-abiding conduct and respectable life in the community, and the undoubted assurance of its continuation. Such a procedure would offer to a past offender a further and powerful incentive, consistent with the promotion of preventive justice, to maintain the highest standard of respectability in the community".

It might be well at this point to define what is meant by pardon. A free pardon is granted on the grounds of innocence established and admitted by the crown and an ordinary or conditional pardon is granted on special considerations of an unusual character. The free pardon is an act of grace to which the recipient is morally

entitled, while the ordinary or conditional pardon is a pure act of grace. The instrument granting the full pardon reads:

"I have pardoned, remitted and released him...of and from all and every the penalties to which he was and is liable."

Section 655 (3) of the Criminal Code reads "where the Governor in Council grants a free pardon to a person, that person shall be deemed thereafter never to have committed the offence in respect of which the pardon is granted."

The words "shall be deemed never to have committed the offence" are of vital importance and should be applied to ordinary or conditional pardon as well as the free pardon.

This would permit an applicant for employment to reply "No" to a question regarding criminal conviction on an employment application form. Then if he is later called in for interview he can reveal that he has been pardoned and discuss the facts of his offence and have some chance of holding his job without being discharged for falsifying his application. The employer will then be able to assess the degree of risk, if any, in retaining the employee, who he has come to know in the particular employment.

A period of years of responsible and crime-free living in the community would probably be required as a demonstration of suitability for pardon. It is suggested by the John Howard Society that this period be five years for persons of any age. It is well known by observation that the recidivist rate reduces sharply after the first two years following release. A recent study made in 1965 by Mr. A. Andrew of the staff of the John Howard Society of Toronto offered research proof of this observation.

In a study of 156 released penitentiary inmates he established that the incidence of recidivism steadily diminishes and approaches zero at the end of a two-year period following release. He found that 44.6% of the recidivism took place in the first six months

75.5% by the end of one year, and 97.9% by the end of two years. This indicates that little further recidivism is likely to take place after two years from release.

The report of the National Parole Board for 1965 at page 7 reads "(e) The average time on parole before violation was 6 months" This also indicates the crucial nature of the early period following release.

Hence, despite what might be considered a popular fear that an ex-inmate may recidivate at any time the evidence indicates that five years should be ample time in which to place a judgement for pardon.

The expunging of records is often mentioned as a necessary factor but it must be remembered that even if the record maintained by the Identification Bureau of the R.C.M.P. were destroyed the record still exists in local police stations, commercial credit association files and in the memories of neighbours and responsible community agencies.

Total destruction of records at any period would probably meet with opposition from the police as detracting from good law enforcement procedures. But after a period of five years it would be simple and practical to protect and restrict the use of records of pardoned individuals by placing them in a separate "pardoned" file.

The response to enquiries concerning such records would then be that a search of the current files indicates no record. In the event of the commission of another offence the record could be then reactivated.

This would mean an amendment to the Identification of Criminals Act to provide for the separation and special treatment of such "pardoned" records.

Consideration should be given by the Solicitor General's Department to the setting up of a Fidelity Fund to make available premiums for coverage to the necessary limits for ex-inmates whose employers wish to hire or retain

them in employment. This Fund might need to be enlarged to provide guarantee of coverage in the event of loss since this is the basic problem faced by the bonding company. This could be done on an insuring basis similar to that of the N.B.A. mortgage insurance scheme.

The situation of the ex-inmate is different from that of the ordinary citizen since he has been placed in a "barred" class as a result of the legal consequences of his actions and faces a stigma which tends to produce automatic and blanket discrimination.

In considering the proposed bill C-192 a number of points might be made.

Section (1) proposes a period of twelve years though the present normal practice under pardon procedures is ten years and as indicated earlier a period of five years would appear to provide adequate safety for the public.

Section (2) provides that, if convicted under the age of twenty-one years, on attaining that age he would in effect be pardoned. If convicted at age 20 and sentenced to two years the person might still be in jail. The John Howard Society suggests that it would be better to provide for a period of five years following release. They feel that there appears to be little objective reason for a distinction below age 21 years of five years as against ten years for older persons following the serving of the sentence. Hence the two sections (1) and (2) could realistically be combined.

The wording "shall be deemed not to have committed the offence for which he was convicted" is highly important in both sections or if combined.

The proposal to place the matter before a court is not desirable. It would be better to handle the matter as ordinary or conditional pardons are now handled. At present, this is handled by the Chairman of the Parole Board and the Executive Director of the Parole Service. They have available very complete reports for the assessment of the applicant in an atmos-

phere of complete privacy. The suggestion of a court hearing would lead to disruption of the anonymity which the ex-inmate seeks to obtain in his civil life and would discourage most applicants if such a court procedure were to be followed. In addition there would be the problem of getting some uniform basis for decision-making in different courts and in different areas across the country. It would be difficult to obtain a common policy in this matter. Further, as indicated earlier it would be preferable to relate this proposal to the ordinary pardon procedures which are selective, following a private investigation.

Section (3) proposes a restriction for which there seems no logical reason. If the person who has been sentenced for life or for an offence punishable by death has by his obvious re-establishment merited a pardon it would seem appropriate that this should be available to him as an added incentive and reward.

Section (4), as indicated earlier, might meet serious objection from law enforcement bodies. The difficulty might be overcome by having the records removed from the current indexes and kept in a special section for pardoned offenders so that they could be reactivated in the event that the person did commit another offence. Any enquiries should be then met by the response that there is no record of conviction in the current files.

The use of ordinary pardon after a period of five years should be of great assistance to many; but it has been suggested that the question on Employment Forms may be changed to read "Have you been pardoned for a criminal offence?" In addition, what does the ex-inmate do in the five year waiting period. It might appear that the remedy should be found in Provincial legislation regarding civil rights under Fair Employment Practices legislation under which the right to work might be included.

In this matter the Federal Government should give the lead to private industry. The Civil Service Application for Employment

asks the question "have you ever been convicted of any offence other than (a) minor traffic violations, (b) in cases heard before a juvenile court? If yes, give details, including when and where the offences took place.

One of the Commissioners has told the representative of the John Howard Society that "at the present time, any person who has been convicted of an offence is free to apply in any of our competitions and each case is judged on its own merits. Examining Boards take into consideration such things as the nature and seriousness of the offence, how long ago it occurred, the kind of position for which application is being made and any other relevant aspects that apply in arriving at an employment decision. This information is, of course, treated confidentially and anybody applying for a job can use a separate sheet of paper to give details of the conviction and this is always treated as confidential information. The general policy is to avoid placing an individual in a situation where he might be tempted to commit a similar offence."

This is a commendable statement of policy and it is known that some ex-inmates are employed by the Federal Government; but there would appear to be many more opportunities available than are actually being provided to ex-inmates. With the millions of dollars being spent on the correction of the offender every effort should be made in a POSITIVE WAY to assist in his re-establishment by the provision of government employment in suitable situations

This is a delicate matter as the employer has the right to decide who he wants to work for him and he just assess any possible risk. It is the blanket discrimination, which undoubtedly exists that should be removed so that each applicant can be truly assessed on an individual basis.

All employers as part of their corporate community responsibility should assume a share of this social obligation in the re-establishment of the ex-inmate who forms an increasingly large proportion of the potential labour force.

"ELECTRIC CHAIR"

OTTAWA
BY THE

day men
after the
stopped
down 80 per
as heavily

ESCOPE

During the
sat in the
package
time they
tolt electric
until they
away.

The experiment was conducted by
Paul Gendreau, a psychologist at
Queen's University.

He told the annual meeting of
the Canadian Psychological Association here that the convicts had
two weeks of sweating and uneasiness when they first stopped,
then they return to normal.

ADDICTS ARE NOT CRIMINALS

OTTAWA—Justice Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau said yesterday is "very sympathetic" to a proposal designed to remove the stigma of a criminal conviction from drug addicts.

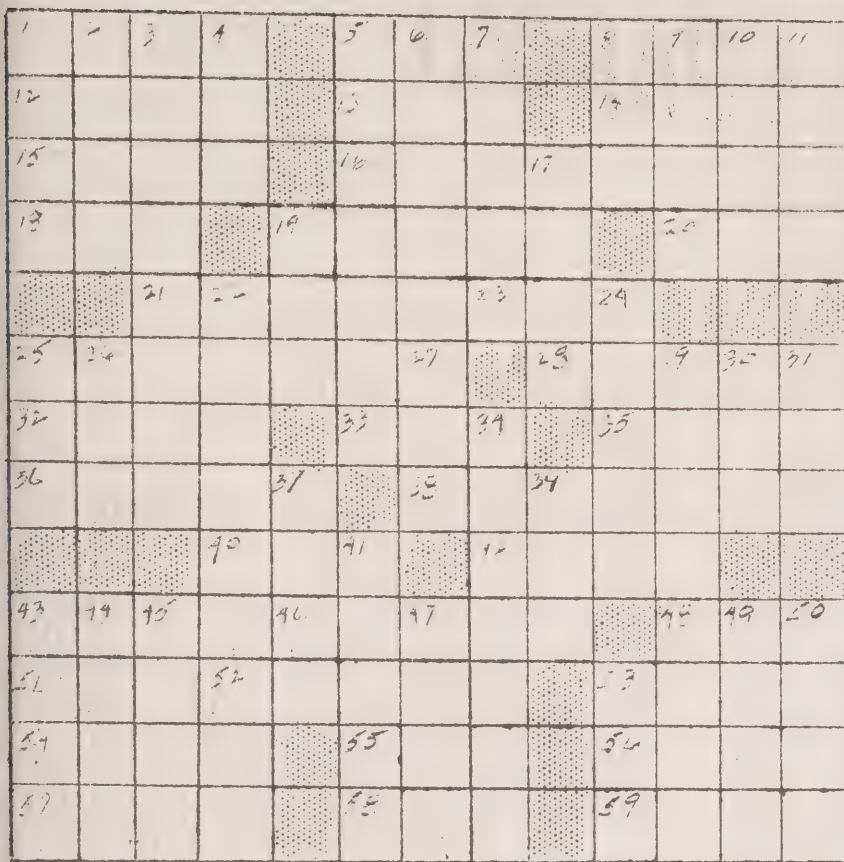
"I'm not sure we're doing enough to help these people in a human sense. In general I believe addicts should be treated as sick people rather than criminals," he said.

Mr. Trudeau was commenting on a bill proposed by Liberal backbencher Milton Klien (Cartier)

Called the Drug Addicts Protection Act, it proposes medical or psychiatric treatment be given all addicts appearing in court. It would also give the magistrate the power to drop the charge against an addict if treatment is taken.

The Government's decision depends largely upon Mr. Trudeau's attitude toward the bill.

Crossword Page



Down.

1. To heal broken bones.
2. Toward the lee.
3. Country.
4. Before long.
5. Salted Roe.
6. Another.
7. Flower's corolla
8. A machine spring.
9. Ache.
10. Skin Affection.
11. Combining form.
17. Jump.
19. "ing found in seeds.
22. Overturn.
24. Substance made of pulp.
25. Mate.
26. Pasture.
27. Dark brown liquid.
29. Early ripening.
30. An open drain. (Ab.)
31. Soon.
34. State of being recent.
37. Ferric Oxide.
39. Grief.
41. A couple (pl.)
43. To utter loudly.
44. Musical instrument.
45. Mass of blossoms.
47. Some animal hair.
49. Same as 56 across.
50. Crooked.
52. Used to conjoin words.
53. Turf.

Across.

1. Sleeveless garment.
5. Public vehicle.
8. Pair of mules.
12. Pertaining to a wing.
13. Liquor.
14. South American.... rodent.
15. Dried up.
16. Bad guys.
18. Beverage.
19. Passage between seats.
20. Comb. form meaning new.
21. Strangle (Lat.)
23. Juices of a fruit.
25. The most (Fr.)
28. Apart.
32. Ancient river in Greece.
33. Fruiting spike of cereals.
35. Two of a sort.
36. A stratum.
38. Set aside.
40. Male sheep.
42. Head.
43. Male swan.
46. Cut.
48. Steal.
51. Removal by surgery.
53. Percolate.
54. Water bird.
55. Arabian bird.
56. Exposed.
57. Lascivious.
58. Shrewd.
59. Slight.... depression.



See answers on page 24.

.....9

NO GUARDS!

CALIFORNIA PRISON OPERATES SUCCESSFULLY
WITHOUT GUARDS AND REHABILITATES INMATES

Although many of the inmates are convicted killers, robbers, and rapists, they are allowed to live without guards watching their every move behind the walls of the Medical Facility at Folsomville California. Guards do patrol the walls, but none come in contact with the prisoners inside.

The inmates live in cells and cell blocks which are never locked and are expected to assume the responsibility of conducting themselves in a normal, sensible manner. The results? In a state where almost half of the inmates paroled return to prison, the experiment is slashing the recidivist rate by two-thirds.

Mr. Bill Heise, correction counsellor who supervises this so-called Stress Assessment Unit Program, explained how it works, using only prisoners with negative, violent backgrounds.

UNDER STRESS

"When a man arrives here he is under a great deal of stress. The stress, oddly enough, is freedom within limits, and responsibility day after day. He even finds the unlocked doors are strangely hard to take."

"The new man is asked to talk about himself, but most of the prison-wise inmates won't give a guard the time of day. So, he is taken to a room with a dictating machine, told the machine makes a

fifteen minute record and left to do as he will.

"It has taken as long as three hours for a man willing to talk to get fifteen minutes conversation on a record. He usually speaks in short burst and long pauses. The record usually gives valuable clues and a wedge for cracking the inmates sullen shell," says Mr. Heise.

CULTURE CRUMBLES

The tough, ex-king pin of the convict world, finds the old culture he believes in beginning to crumble. Phony situations are staged to speed the process. For example, when the new man serves a scoop of potatoes a man deftly jerks his tray aside and the potatoes go all over the floor. Another asks for two helpings—against regulations—and causes a big fuss if he is refused. The new man's every action and attitude are closely observed and recorded.

"The inmate is encouraged to attend cell block "community" meetings with staff and imported visitors. Discussions range widely, not too unlike group therapy sessions. He learns to trust non-prisoners and to express himself openly without fear of retaliation.

"If the new man survives the rugged first eight weeks, his case is reviewed. Then he enters phases 2 for five to eight months.

"He becomes as free as possible works on a job outside with minimum supervision, works out his own assignments, meals, meetings and consultations.

"He measures up to responsible living in a group for several months, no disciplinary infractions, no missed assignments; now the staff compiles a full comprehensive report for his appearance before the parole board authorities," explains Mr. Heise.

MAY DENY PAROLE

The board may deny parole even in the face of a favorable recommendation by Mr. Heise and his staff. In fact, half of the 318 prisoners of the Treatment Unit have not received parole. But Mr. Heise goes on to explain what happens to those who do receive a parole date:

"The prisoner goes into the third and last phase of the program. Emphasis shifts to preparing him for his return to society.

"He gets a work assignment as similar as possible to the job he expects to go to on his release. He gets driver education. He meets often with parole agents, former prisoners, and a carefully screened group of outsiders. He is brought up to date on the world of free people and well briefed on many of the problems he can expect to face."

Finally, he is paroled.

The program, unique in penal history, is very impressive statistically since it was started in 1972. Of 75 men who earned paroles, only 11 returned to jail—and these usually for technical violation such as a failure to report to the parole officer.

Less than 15% of the men paroled from this group of the worst trouble-makers violate their parole. This contrasts sharply with the so-called "good" inmates' records. Over 50% of the latter return within six months of their release. Perhaps, Canadian authorities will follow California's lead.

SELF-MUTILATORS

GET ADDED

TIME!

Eleven men from Angola Penitentiary were taken out on a court order and arraigned in St. Francisville's Criminal District Court recently.

The eleven were charged under the new law just passed by the recent session of the State Legislature which provides a penalty of two years for self-mutilation.

Information received by the TELESCOPE shows that to date five of the men have received sentences of one year each to be served consecutively to their current sentences.

Angola, often in the news in the past as a result of self-inflicted injuries, at one time in recent years received a great deal of attention nationwide as a result of a mass cutting of heel-strings by inmates in protest of conditions.

The incident sparked outside interest and consequently, both Saturday Evening Post, and Life magazines gave the prison extensive coverage in which they termed Angola "the worst prison in the nation."

Whether or not the threat of more time will serve as a deterrent in these acts of protest by stabbing or cutting oneself on the part of the inmates is yet to be seen.

At any rate, whatever their intentions are, or have been, any self-inflicted pain from here on will hurt twice... when it's done and all during the extra year.

Penitentiary lawyers are already making plans to test the constitutionality of the new law. According to information, they say that it is illegal for the government to legislate against a particular group, such as the inmates of the Angola penitentiary. Case knives, no doubt, will be handled lightly.

THREE

POEMS

MY PRAYER

When I awoke this morning,
To the sunshine's welcome glow,
I softly prayed, "Good morning, Lord,
Bless everyone I know."

And as I did, I thought of you,
And asked of Him above:
To bless and guide you 'specially,
With His eternal love.

I thought of every happiness,
With which a day is blessed;
And wished it all for you, because
You so deserve life's best.

I felt my heart grow warm inside
With joy beyond recall,
Because I knew God heard my prayer,
Just as he hears them all.

—R.B.

I THINK WE FELL IN LOVE

We met
We saw
We touched
We felt
The tremor that excited
Surrounded us.
We looked
We knew
We loved
Illumination all around us.
Together today
Tomorrow gone
Memories bright
Dreams enlighten
Lover's bliss
Harmonized with a kiss
A touch
A look
A smile
Feminisce.
To think you near
It was for me far
Together loved
Forever lasted
Together felt
Together melt
Together shared
A glow sublime
Cannot forget
And hope
That you're all mine.

—J. Downs

THE GRAIN OF SAND

Sphere on parabolic tack, in timeless void
Revolves, the universe therein;
Though grand it seems to mortal man, but a speck,
A mere grain of sand.

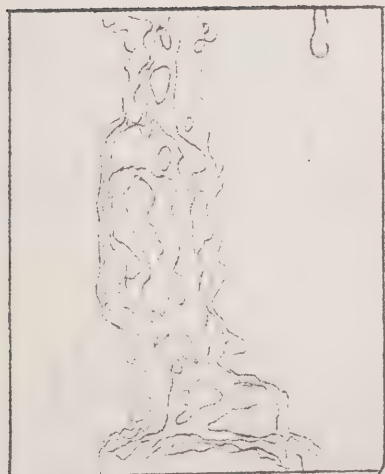
Far beyond the distant reaches this teeming
Void exists,
Comprehension though beyond that of man.
This velvet spacial veil as yet not known
As now man on the threshold stands, of infinity's
Awe inspiring door.

A timeless world that neither knows nor cares
For your small grain of sand,
Or for your aspirations to conquer yet these
Tranquil, placid, Seas.

—F. Frobrick

- A psychiatrist uses "them" to measure the increased pitch rate, rising speech at word endings and changes in the rate of speech of his patient to find how disturbed the person is.
- Doctors measure the effectiveness of tranquilizing drugs in the treatment of schizophrenic by comparing "them" taken before-and-after doses are given.
- Doctors use "them" to plot the effectiveness of successive surgical operations to repair a cleft palate.
- By treating cancer patients afflicted by tumor growths in the speech organs, doctors could, in the future, use "them" to plot the progress of the tumor by the deterioration of speech unnoticed by the human ear.
- Police could use "them" to identify criminals who telephone bomb threats to airlines and public buildings, obscene telephone callers, blackmailers and kidnappers.
- Police of the future might not only be allowed to "bug" the telephones, but also submit their tapes as evidence during a trial, because they'll have "them" to prove the authenticity of the tapes.

NEW DISCOVERYS IN CRIME DETECTION



Here's how the word "you" spoken on two different occasions by the same person shows up on graphs.

We the lowbreakers, or better still the has-been lowbreakers, have been warned that if we use the telephones to commit crimes we can expect to be trapped in the future by a new identification technique, the VOICEPRINT. So a word to the wise....

The voiceprint —electronic picture of the human voice—is claimed by its inventor, New Yorker Lawrence C. Kersta, to be as dependable as fingerprints.

Mr. Kersta, who for 40 years has worked for the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York, says every person's voice is unique, and he claims to have perfected a device to record the differences in mens speech.

We are told that a person can attempt to disguise their voice by whispering, shouting, muffling, nose-holding or even filling his mouth with marbles and, yet, be unable to fool the voiceprint. In thousands of tests, Mr. Kersta says his staff have identified the speaker in better than 99 percent of the cases.

WHY ARE THE VOICES UNIQUE

Apparently, the natural shape and size of a person's mouth, throat and nasal cavities causes his voice energy to be concentrated into bands of frequencies. Mr. Kersta explains:

"The pattern—but not the exact concentration—of these bands remains essentially the same even when a person attempts to disguise his voice."

Another advantage claimed by the inventor for voiceprints is that an adult's pattern remains substantially unchanged by age. Mr. Kersta is studying the speech of broadcasters and entertainers whose voices have been recorded

for several years to back up his theory.

Sidney Katz, a well-known Star staff writer, tells us that in trial runs the New York scientist made voiceprints of the same word spoken by different persons several different times. Then the voiceprints were well-shuffled and trained experts were asked to group the cards representing each person. Out of 50,000 decisions these men made the correct decisions more than 99 times out of 100.

The inventor predicts that, ultimately, voiceprint identification will be conducted on a national scale by trained experts, assisted by computers. Voiceprinting, he says, can copy current fingerprinting in one respect at least. In fingerprinting, prints are made of ten fingers. In voice identification, the investigator asks the subject to utter the ten most commonly used words in the English language: It, me, you, the on, I, is, and, a, and to.

WHAT ARE THE LEGAL ASPECTS

The legal admissibility of voiceprints as evidence has yet to be established in the courts of this country.

Mr. R. D. Cornack, of the Ontario Attorney-General's office says, "The technique is too new to form an opinion. Before it could be seriously considered for use in Canadian courts we'd have to have proof of its infallibility and also make sure that its employment would be consistent with the laws of evidence."

Our conclusions? Simple! In the future place both feet firmly in your mouth before speaking into the phone. Always be prepared. You just might be making a candid voiceprint for some nice policeman.

NICE TRY

LONDON, Eng. (CP):—A man pleaded guilty in court to stealing 376 Pounds but sentence was suspended until he found out whether the football pool dividend he had won would cover repayment of the stolen money.

His winnings came to 2 Pounds 10 Shillings, and he went to jail for four months.

THE

WARDEN'S

DIARY

OF 1839

opening of the prison and saw the convicts to the breakfast tables. After breakfast I had to send Mr. Smith to town to get some hay for the horses.

After seeing Mr. Smith on his way, I visited the hospital to inquire about convict Hennison who I believe is pretending illness so that he will not have to report to his work. However, the doctor does not think this. I disagree with him, as this man is full of trickery and has caused a great deal of confusion in this institution over the past three years.

Between nine and ten o'clock, I attended to the Punishment Book. Apparently, as reported to me by my Keeper Smith, last night between six and seven o'clock, convict Davis was disturbing the whole prison by singing songs from the dark cells in which he had been placed for ten days, because he had been whistling in his cell last Saturday. I went over to hear him as he was again at his singing this morning. Indeed, it was terribly noisy. I immediately ordered that he be gagged and handcuffed. He remained quiet after Keeper Smith struck him with his baton, but later today, he pleaded that he would be quiet if the gag could be removed. I attended to this at once. This man Davis has become insane and it seems that this is the only way that he can be handled. Secondly I had conversation with our seemingly periodic, trouble-and-mischief makers.

John Woods, convict 4077, was reported to have had tobacco in his cell. I ordered him to be punished with four meals of bread and water. James White, 4157 had a pen and ink in his cell. I settled this with four meals on bread and water and three nights without his bed. Next was J. Brown, convict number 3577, for willingly cutting his finger very badly to enable him to attain admittance to the hospital. Brown would do literally anything to get out of work. This is my opinion of him. Five meals on bread and water and forced to work twice as hard as was his habit; he will also go without his bed for five nights. Harry Wilbor, 4062, was washing his hands without liberty in the shop. this is

I delivered the keys to Keeper Jameson at six o'clock this morning, and noted that Mr. Frame arrived this morning on time for bell ringing. I attended to the

his second offence and so he will spend seven days in the dark cell. convict 3657, Robert Ruby was idling and not working hard enough. He will receive one dozen lashes with the cats for he is a trouble maker.

Ned Davis, 4376, did less work yesterday than he did the day before. For this he will receive two dozen lashes, one week on bread and water and also the water treatment. He must be taught that we will not tolerate laziness.

John Scott was discovered reading a newspaper in his cell and for this he will lose his candle for two weeks, and spend two days in the dark cell.

I next visited the Female Prison to attend to the female Punishment Book.

Sarah Conulley, for going to prayers with her hard shoes on was punished with two meals bread and water and one night without her bed. Jane Hannigan apparently had a large piece of soap in her possession and was washing in her cell; she received a punishment of two meals bread and water and one day in the dark cell.

Back at the male prison, after breakfast. I gave Mr. Hawley directions to see that convicts Sullivan and Gould not be seated together as I am informed that on several occasions that they have had communication. Both men are very dangerous and are in on long sentences.

After dinner I visited the dark cells and had conversation with convict Juban and cautioned him to carry on quietly. This is another prisoner acting like a madman. Juban alleges that the devil is continually urging him to make away with himself and all other sinners. If several of these men are permitted to impersonate lunatics, the institution will soon be in a dangerous state.

Convict Jephie Dubel and Leo Miles were both cautioned this day, (action from an informer) about endeavourment to causing mutiny among the convict population.

While attending to see the convicts to their suppers, I approached convict Foussant for stealing a hammer out of the shop and giving it to guard Murry. Foussant admits to stealing the hammer and also that he has been in the habit of doing so for several of the guards in the past; he named them all. I shall have to

take a count on the tools tomorrow to see what currency is missing. There will be trouble over this.

Also at supper, I spoke with convict Owen Coulan who had refused to go back to his work after dinner. He was threatened with the dark cell and cats before he decided it best to go. He will be given extra work from here on in. This appears to be a very gloomy and dubious character.

On this, His Excellency the Governor General visited the Penitentiary. Accompanying him, we visited the cells, shops, and hospital. He seemed most pleased with the conditions here.

I saw the convicts marched to their cells after supper and attended to the lock up.

I went to my quarters and attended to the writing of two letters. One to George Handley Esq. about a certain amount of money taken from one of the convicts on his arrival; the other to Mr. Johnstone Esq. to inquire of a delayed request, unacknowledged, to be granted some currency to purchase an amount of winter clothing for the convicts.

I visited the both prisons at nine o'clock this evening. I cautioned Mr. Smith, Mr. Jameson and Mr. Cooper about attending to their hourly checks on the prisoner and generally ignoring their duties.

All was reported quiet so I returned to my quarters at nine o'clock and ten minutes and went to my bed.

HUMOR

Pullman Passenger: "Porter, what about these shoes? One's black and the other's brown."

Porter: "Well, if that don't beat all! That's the second time that's happened this morning!"

After a long and infamous murder trial this headline appeared:

TWO CONVICTS EVADE NOOSE;
JURY HUNG !

PENAL

NEWS

FROM AROUND THE WORLD

PSYCHIATRISTS SAY STORES ARE TEMPTING YOUNG THIEVES

GENEVA PARK, Ont.: Stores that pile merchandise in tempting heaps on counters should be charged with contributing to juvenile delinquency, a researcher associate at the Clark Institute of Psychiatry said yesterday.

Alex Gigeroff, a delegate to the conference on Justice and the Juvenile, said people are too inclined to say it is the kid that is wrong.

"When a driver has an accident vast research comes into action to see if the road is too slippery, the curve too steep, or safety devices needed. But we don't just blame the driver," he said.

Yet people let discount stores put out piles of sweaters in front of kids who can't afford sweaters and who are bursting for new clothes and then say it's wrong for the kids to take them.

Gigeroff said if a juvenile court gets 50 cases of shoplifting from one store in a short time, "Then surely the police should investigate the store too."

CONJUGAL CELLS SUGGESTED TO STOP JAIL BREAKS

LONDON: (CP):— Earl Mountbatten's awaited report on how best to make Britain's prison escape proof contains plans for "conjugal cells," where long-term prisoners could be visited by their wives in privacy, the Daily Express reports.

Seventy-nine men escaped from maximum security prisons" in that country last year.

CRIME EXPERTS PLAN SHARED INFORMATION

TORONTO (CP):— Crime experts from across North America have met in Toronto in an effort to co-ordinate their individual research projects into the cause and prevention of lawbreaking.

Directors of crime research institutes came from as far as Puerto Rico, California, and New York to attend the two-day conference—the first of its kind in the continent—at the U of T Centre of Criminology in a converted semi-detached Spadina Ave. house.

They got down to serious business of discussing the range of research projects, the possibility of developing parallel projects for the purpose of obtaining comparative data, short-term staff exchange and other common interests.

"Our main task is not to fight crime. It is to find out what causes crime and its prevention," said Prof. Edwards.

INMATES GET ELECTRIC CHAIR IN KINGSTON PEN!

OTTAWA: (CP):— Seven inmates at this penitentiary volunteered for a 10-week course in an "electric chair" a psychologist said.

They were all 35-cigarette-a-day men when they started. A year after the experiment three have stopped smoking, three have cut down 80 per cent and one smokes as heavily as before.

During the sessions the inmates sat in the chair and were given a package of cigarettes. But every time they lit up they got a 20-volt electric shock and it continued until they threw the cigarette away.

The experiment was conducted by Paul Gendreau, a psychologist at Queen's University.

He told the annual meeting of Canadian Psychological Assoc. that the inmates had two weeks of sweating and uneasiness when they first stopped, then they returned back to normal.

MORE FINES LESS JAIL

VANCOUVER, (CP):-Solicitor General L. Pennell says he wants more fines and less imprisonment in the handling of Canadian criminal offenders.

Last month, he said studies are under way by the Government to expand Canada's parole system.

Mr. Pennell was in Vancouver to open the B.C. Corrections Congress today.

INMATES NOVEL NO LONGER FICTION

While in prison, Gary Horton wrote a novel in which an armed robber died in a gun battle with a policeman.

Last month, Horton, 25, shot a policeman who later died. As this man and an accomplice fled down an alley, the dying policeman emptied his revolver. The next day Horton was found dead in a nearby yard.

QUEBEC BUILDS A NEW PRISON

MONTREAL: (CP):- A sodturning ceremony marked the beginning of construction of a modern, spacious maximum security institution that will replace the aging, overcrowded St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary north of Montreal.

The institution to be built at an estimated cost of \$7,594,000 will be situated on 530 acres of land used as a munitions depot during the Second World War.

It will accommodate 450 prisoners and will be guarded by approximately 250 officers with an annual payroll of about \$1,400,000.

Each of the cells in the nine two-storey blocks will be 70 sq. feet in area and will be equipped with a sink and toilet.

Six courtyards will be constructed to provide exercise and recreation space, and a main exercise field of 23 acres in area will also be built.

A double chain-link fence will surround the 10-inch-thick cell-blocks. Four towers will provide guards with an excellent view of the grounds and fence.

CONVICTED MOTORIST CATCHES COP

KITCHENER, Ont. (CP) :-Here's a motorist who caught the cop who caught him.

One man, spurred by the fact he'd been stopped for a safety check by the same policeman who had registered a speeding conviction against him two days before, decided to do some sleuthing on his own.

After the safety check, he followed the police cruiser and clocked the driver doing 40 m.p.h. in a 30 m.p.h. zone and charged the police officer with speeding.

The constable appeared in court and was fined \$10 and costs.

CRIME CALLED A BUSINESS

MONCTON, N.B. (CP):-Crime, including murder, has become an organized business venture, the president of the Canadian Bar Association said in a speech last month.

Perrault Casgrain, of Rimouski Quebec said professional criminals often escape punishment, and suggested that the task of eliciting confessions be given to competent lawyers heading a "court of inquiry" similar to that used in France.

TITOS AMNESTY FOR 776 INMATES

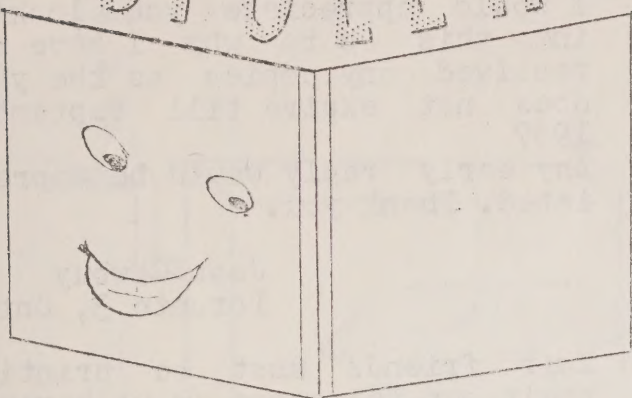
BELGRADE (AP):- Yugoslav President Tito has ordered amnesty for 776 inmates to mark the day of the war veterans today. Relieved from serving the remainder of their sentences were 227 persons, 546 got their sentences shortened and two were put on probation.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AGAINST NOOSE

CHICAGO (AP):- Attorney-General Nicholas Katzenbach said the Justice Department opposes capital punishment and will support a bill to abolish it in the next session of congress.

Katzenbach also said the Department will propose changes in the Federal Jury System as a result of recent civil rights cases prosecuted in the South, but he gave no details. However, we expect to hear of favourable results.

STOLEN



HUMOR

During the war the English told a story about a reluctant conscript who was asked by the army to read an oculist's chart.

"What chart?" asked the draftee.

"Just sit down in that chair and I'll show you," the examiner told him.

"What chair?" The draftee countered.

Deferred because of bad eyesight he then went to a nearby movie. When the lights came on he was horrified to discover the eye examiner in the next seat.

"Excuse me," he said as calmly as he could manage, "does this bus go all the way through to Shipley?"

And then there was George.....

George, even though in jail, was among the squarest of persons, noted for his loyalty to his girlfriend. No matter how many times other inmates told stories of disillusionment, George remained convinced of his girl's love and its powers of endurance.

He took it hard, then, when he got a very callous letter from her stating that she was going to marry another, and would he please return her photo immediately.

The other fellows rallied to his aid in fine style. They collected about two dozen snapshots of other Femme Fatales and had George send them off to his fickle wench with the note: "This is embarrassing but I don't remember which is yours. Would you please pick out your picture and return the rest to me."

At a party in New Orleans a New York man met a pretty blond southern belle. "Honey," he said as soon as he could get her alone, "you are the girl for me. I'm going to take you like General Grant took Richmond." Please by his historical comparison, he repeated it.

"Do you mean," smiled the girl, "that you're going to wait a whole fo-oh years for me to surrender?"

An Oklahoma Bad Man was on a spree shooting up the town. He staggered into Black Bart's Bar with his guns blazing and roared "Run for your lives before I shoot every S.O.B. in the place."

The saloon was emptied in nothing flat, except for one little man at the end of the bar who leisurely finished his drink.

"Didn't you hear me say I'd kill every S.O.B. in the place?" cried the bad man.

"Yep!" said the little man. "There sure was a lot of 'em wasn't there?"

"You're a dirty shyster," snarled one of the lawyers to the other, "and before this case is through I'll show you up for the crooked ape that you are."

"Says you!" snapped the other. "You are a cheat and a liar."

"Come, come," broke in the Judge. "Let the case proceed now that the learned counsel have identified each other."

The defense attorney was bearing down hard: "You say," he sneered, "that my client came at you with a broken bottle in his hand. But didn't you have something in yours?"

"Yes," replied the battered plaintiff, "his wife. Charming, of course, but not much good in a fight!"

In 1862 a sign in a restaurant read: COUNT YOUR CHANGE BEFORE YOU LEAVE.

In 1966 the sign read: DON'T COUNT ON LEAVING WITH ANY CHANGE.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

RE: Why Not Amnesty.

It was a good article. I would like to add to your figures on the cost of keeping a prisoner, by quoting Mr. John Matheson (Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister.)

I quote from "Hansard" Thursday May 18, 1967, page 372. It reads: "It might surprise Canadians to know that the cost of a cell in a maximum security institution is now between \$20,000 and \$25,000. The cost per year for an inmate in a maximum security institution today is approximately \$3,650 or \$10 a day.

In the case of an inmate with a wife and children the total cost to Canada, to the province and the municipality can often reach the astounding figure of \$10,000. The desirable size of a penitentiary does not exceed 450 inmates and any institution of that size now costs approximately \$10 million. By way of dramatic contrast I would invite Canada to note the fact that the cost of a paroled prisoner costs the public approximately \$250 per year.

Bill Mikel
#1855

I have been looking forward very much for the Telescope Magazine since last November, but have not received any copies since October. As you know I am on the mailing list and I have been wondering as to why I have not been receiving any copies.

All my friends have received their copies and I keep thinking

20...

well my copy must be on the way but it seems now that is not so I would appreciate you looking into this as to why I have not received any copies as the year does not expire till September 1967

Any early reply would be appreciated. Thank you.

Jean Cowbuy
Toronto 3, Ont.

Your friends must be printing their own Telescope as we haven't published a magazine since August 1966. Your subscription date will be extended six months. Please be patient with us.. Ed.

Hello Everyone!

The Telescope has not arrived since before the New Year. Are you still there?? This week we have just got back from a trip to Disneyland. (under our own steam) Was disappointed to find the mag. had still not made it. Hope you manifest soon.

Mrs. J.R. Douglas
North Surrey B.C.

I received a letter from you asking if I would like to continue my subscription of The Telescope. Yes, I would, but my question is do I send a dollar bill in the mail or a money order? Please let me know. Thank you.

Mrs. Shoemaker
Brantford, Ont.

A money order is preferable. But whatever is convenient for you is satisfactory.

Ed.

PUZZLE ANSWERS

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SERE VILLAINS
TEA AISLE NEO
GULA SAP
PLUPART PARSE
AEAS EAR PAIR
LAYER RESERVE
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LOON ROC OPEN
LEWD SLY DENT



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